The publication office of the Na Sepublican is at the northeast corner of D and eventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shepserd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Thursday, April 24, 1862.

ar Reading Matter on every page. Th

CLUBS FOR THE DAILY RATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS. A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOUL! HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily p per to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the 1 copy, 4 months. .

All over ten copies, at the rate of one dollar per copy for four months.

The names must always be accept the money. Write the names distinctly, and giv the company and the number of the regimen The papers will be mailed to one name the names will be written separately, if de

Compris.-What has been published as intercepted dispatch of Gen. Beauregard, o April 9, being in substance that he then had a Corinth but 35,000 effective men, is now sal not to have been "intercepted" at Huntsville of which we did not get possession until the 11th of April, but to have been found in the telegraph office there. It does not appear quite certain that any such dispatch wa ever sent. But it does not appear to us that effective men at Corinth is so improbably small se of itself to create a doubt of the genuinen of the alleged dispatch. The number of the enemy at Pittsburg Landing was not, immediately after the battle there, put higher than 65,000 men; and if 35,000 remained after that battle, in a condition to be fairly called " effec tice," it is doing tolerably well. It is not cer-

out of it much better.
Whether or not Gen. Beauregard sent such a ispatch as that referred to, it seems that after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and before our on of Huntsville, he received 10,000

Gordonsville.-The Mar of last evening

says:

"The Staunton Speciator says that Fremont's advance was a few days ago at a point ten miles east of Monterey, Highland county, Va. Thus it is within 25 or 30 miles of the main body of Gen. Shielda's force. The reader will perceive from this fact that the fine armies of Banks and Fremont have now almost come together; and within easy striking distance of the most important strategic point in Virginia, after Richmond's main connection by rail with Tennessee and the West, with the valley, and also with the trans-Allegany portion of the State yet professing identity with the rebel cause."

This "strategic point" is Gordonsville, the

This "strategic point" is Gordonsville, the junction of the Alexandria and Orange railroad, with the Virginia Central railroad. Its importance is no overstated by the Star.

Gen. Banks is not within "easy" striking distance of it, and at any rate, not so well situated to strike it as Gen. McClellan was on the 12th of March, when he was in possession of Manasdonsville, he thought it best to go down to the neula, between York and James rivers, and to march that way to Richmond over the enemy's intrenchments at Yorktown.

Hon. George P. Fisher -The Philadelphia North American pays the following well deserved compliment to the Representative from

Delaware in the popular branch of Congress "The member from Delaware has shown State he so ably represents. On all questions of a large public nature his views have been broad and liberal and wise, and we are glad to see that he is being everywhere sustained by his constituents.

his constituents.

"Mr. Fisher is a man of clear head and honcat heart. He has long occupied a leading
place in the politics of Delaware, and in this
crisis of her history it is fortunate for her that,
in one branch of Congress, at least, abe is represented by one who understands her true interests, and who is not ready to sacrifice them and
the interests of the country at large to the
machinations of party."

Mr. Fisher voted for the abuiltion of sharery

Mr. Fisher voted for the abolition of slavery in this District, and for the President's resolution proposing emancipation to the States. He interests of each individual citizen. ed himself last winter to obtain action in the Legislature of Delaware, in the direction of ation there, and will maintain that issue on the stump against the Senators from Delaware, both of whom have distinctly marked political affinities with the oligarchy now in arms against the Government.

SAVANNAH .- The Philadelphia North Amer's can states that Gen. Sherman, lately command ing the Department of South Carolina, has made nts to the congressional delegation from Rhode Island, to the effect that after receiving a regular siege train for the purpose of reducing Savannah, he was " explicitly ordered to desis from all operations against the place." and that "this order was issued by Gen. McClellan," the late general-in-chief of the army.

A Republican caucus-Mr. Colfax ir the chair, and Mr. McPherson secretary-was held at the Capitol last night. General debate ensued upon the several confiscation bills before Congress. The policy seemed to be in favor of discriminating between the leading rebels and others. The queeting unanimously agreed to refer all the bills to a select commit-ties of seven, with a view of harmonizing the joint stock insurance companies and mutual ic

# From the Rappahannock River.

VISIT OF THE GUNBOAT YANKEE TO FREDERICKSBURG.

SEVEN REBEL VESSELS CAPTURED. The King Philip arrived at the navy yard yesterday, and reports that the steamer Yankee went up the Lappahannock river to Frederscha-burg the day previous, having cautiously passed through the aunken obstructions seven miles

slow that town. Our flotilia have captured seven rebel schoon-

steamers.

It is further stated that the rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the south side of the river. Our troops still command the position of Fredericksburg, the residents of which are entirely tree in their usual business pursuits.

A BOARD OF FORTIFICATIONS.

The bill reported in the House yesterday, by by Mr. F. P. Blair, ir., from the Committe on Military Affairs, "authorizing the appointment of a board of furtifications to provide for the en-coast and the defences of the United States. and for other purposes," provides, in section first, that the President be authorized and required, at as early a day as practicable afte the passage of the act, to convene a board to be called a "Board of Fortifications," which shall consist of two officers of the Corps of En nent, one of artillery, two officers of the navy two members selected by reason of their scien of the Corps of Engineers as Secretary, whose duty it shall be to examine and consider our system of sea coast and lake fortifications, with especial reference to such changes as may be commany or advisable because of the intro new elements of attack and defence to examine new devices for defence, and to test by experiment such points in the constr tion of fortifications as it may think needful The board shall report to the President, fo transmission to Congress, its conclusions and results, with such supporting information as may seem appropriate, and shall also have power to examine persons and call for papers and reports on the subject referred to—provided, that the President may, if in his judg ment the exigencies of the country require it sion to be commenced and prosecuted with-

out transmitting to Congress. Section second provides that the unexpende balance of all sums of money appropriated by an act approved Feb. 20, 1862, for the construction of fortifications shall be expended such works of defence as shall be recommened by the Commission. It also further au thorizes the President to accept any sum o sums of money loaned or advanced by the sev eral States of the Union, for construction o defensive works for the protection of the tates making such loan or advance, upor mch terms as shall be sgreed upon betwee the proper authorities of the several States and the President, and all sums thus advanced to the Government by any State, shall be applied to the construction, repair, or completion of works of defence, making such loans or ad-vances of money, and for no other purpose, provided that such fortification shall be firs ecommended by the commission.

Section third enacts that there be appropr sted for fortification experiments and incides tal expenses of the board, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be disbursed by the secretary of the board, under its order.

Section fourth provides that the board shu examine and consider the propriety of the conforthern lakes, of a foundry for heavy ordnance, and also an armory and arrenal of construction west of the Alleghany Mountains, and for additional arsenals of deposit and repair and shall, subject to the approval of the Pres dent, locate the same at such points as shall, from purely military considerations, appear est for the defence of the country.

Section fifth provides that there shall be and naval academy, a number equal to the present number allowed by existing law in said schools, to be selected one from each o the congressional districts and territories of the mic board of said schools from among such applicants as shall apply for admission aid schools, and who, upon examination, shall be deemed best qualified, provided that the number added shall have all expenses defrayed by parents and guardians, who shall be required to deposit, with the superintendants of the academies at each year, the estimable amount of money necessary to pay all expenses for one year, the cadets being subject to all rules and regulations established from time to time for the government of said academies.

PRACTICAL SENSE OF A WALL STREET UNDERWRITER.

The financial systems of Government in al bigbest importance as affecting the interests and happiness of a people; and in proportion as they are adapted to the wants and purpose of a nation, so in like manner will the felicits misery of a people be affected.

This nation, during the entire period of it history, has stood greatly in need of a proper financial system, to meet the interest and re quirements of all sections of the country, for

favorably to the supposed exclusion of the cit izens in far off localities—but in the aggregate of course, financial governmental matters b came adjusted. The principal difficulty ha een, that all previously-adopted systems sepa rated the Government from the financial institutions of the country, and made them jealou

f each other's power It must be plainly apparent to a mind of the cet ordinary capacity, that if these two powerful interests could be combined for their mutual wants, and wielded for the happiness and strength of a free people, each citizen of our

In its immediate application to the prese wants of our country, and, indeed, for all time no better comprehension of this system can be

Those who are familiar with the principles of mutual insurance will perceive at a glance that the strength of the system proposed, is that of one National Mutual Insurance Company, as applied in its affecting the relative interest of the citizen and his Government, whereby the welfare of each member of the body politic is equally promoted, and the individual becomes indirectly a stockholder by participating in the profit consequent upon the saving of exchanges and the enjoyment of a uniform currency. Should a citizen become an individual stock as holder in a banking institution, he further participating in the profit consequent upon the deposited bonds of the United States, which will be added to his otherwise limited dividend, arising from the United States, which will be added to his otherwise limited dividends, resulting from the form of extra dividends, resulting from the form of extra dividends, resulting from the commissions paid by the Government to the bank as its fiscal agents, which the present system proposes.

The mancipation question is now being protty freely discussed on the stump in Missouri.

The fribe of Panobscot Indians is rapidly becoming lessened in number. Only 506 are now living, out of a once large and powerful rive. The Passamaquoddy tribe number 463.

FURTHER SEARCY FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

A ENGILSHMAN, Mr. Parker Snow, will soon strive in New York, on his way to the North, nearth of traces of Sir John Franklin and bits party. The sister of one of the lost officers and her friends furnish most of the means for the United States, which will be added to his otherwise limited dividends, arising from the commissions paid by the Government to the bank, as its fiscal agents, which the present of the commissions paid by the Government to the bank, as its fiscal agents, which the present of the commissions paid by the Government to the bank, as its fiscal agents, which the present of the commissions paid by the Government of the commissions paid by the Government of the means for its party. T Those who are familiar with the principles of

deriving all its profits from this source, but which are only shared by those immediately interested in such an organization, thereby standing in the same relative position to the community that our national system of faance, as at present existing, does to the people, while, on the other hand, the system now proposed becomes a mutual one, affecting equally the people and the Government, and the profits, in consequence, are participated in by the entire country. Thus, while it is for the interests of the people to secure a safe currency, and the natural profit that arises therefrom, the nation becomes prosperous alike with individual interests, and the Government and people, in their financial matters, are so completely one, that strength and power rapidly obtain, and the country waxes gradually, but surely, happy and prosperous. Skill and Gallantry. NEW YORK, April 23 .- The Post of this eve

country waxes gradually, but surely, happy and prosperous.

It is of course well for all changes involving euch vast and important reforms from organized systems to be well weigned and considered before their adoption; but the system proposed by the Secretary, and which has here been in part revised and compared, is ac apparent, and it is so clearly for the interests of this Government at once to adopt, that no statesman, jurish, or commercial man can question the propriety of the system for this nation and people.

The joint stock system of insurance—the only one that had for a long series of years been in vogue, rapidly gave way to the Mutual one, as large and interchanging interests were blending, arising from the vast and beavy operations of commercial men, and the necessity that existed for devising some plan whereby their interests might become identical.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New York city, now the largest lostitution of its kind in the United States, and evering and protecting property to the amount of many millions in every caraters of the globe, is one of

rotecting property to the amount of man nillions in every quarter of the globe, is one of the many instances of this character, and wa the many instances of this enaracter, and was originally organized on the joint stock plan, with a paid up capital in case, but which soon gave way to the mutual system, after a few years experience, and their profits and accu-mulations are now shared by their numerous and surely benefited patrons, their annual

facts are so well known and under-

These facts are so well known and understood that it becomes needless to quote from
their last annual statement.

These comparisons are mide to show the difference in the systems of both, and as the principle of the mutual one, in its operations, is so
clearly the same with the financial system pro
posed by the Secretary, in the relations of the
Government to the people, it occurred to the
writer that the comparisons here made, would
rend in the expediency for adopting the Secretary's plan, apparent to the most common mind
and one of ordinary experience: for precisely
in the same manner this system of national
finance, now proposed to the country, will be
shared in by the community at large, and the
Government and people become one instrugth,
safety and prosperity, while the financial system of the national States shall remain a model
to all future generations.

tem of the national states shall remain a model to all future generations.

Another grand element of national strength, is in the fact that all centralization or sea-board power will be avoided by the adoption of this system, and the resources of the Government flow in due proportion from all sections of the country, while its issues will be diffused through every region, giving health and strength, to the remote borders, as the life current to every member of the human body.

The incentives for associations of individuals to units for banking purposes, which this system offers, will secure their organizations, thereby strengthening the local section in which their operations are confised, benefiting the people by the diffusion of a uniform currency

by the diffusion of a uniform currency r surroundings, and supplying the wants immediate community in which the in-ons shall be located, while the Govern nent, by employing the bankers as its flecal agents, in the collection of taxes, &c., disburs-

ment, by employing the bankers as its flexal agents, in the collection of taxes, &c., disburring, etc., virtually employs every citizen, and it the necessary means, whence all strength and power are derived, although indirectly emanating from the people by their own constituted government.

This will be found the sole system that can be adapted to the wants of this nation, and will prove to be its only salvation.

To obviate the only possibility that may arise in the future, when the successor of the present efficient head shall be installed, regarding the safe custody of the bonds deposited in the department, on their delivery by the banks, or individuals, and their receiving the circulating notes, or issues of the Government for them, an endorsement in red could be written across the face of bonds, viz. "Not transferable or negotiable—only in the event of an insolvent institution to redeem its circulation, or on its withdrawing from the business of banking."

ng."
This would be a safeguard to the people thereby obviating any objection that might arise to the system proposed on this score, and to which the Secretary wisely and delicately alludes, when he recommends Con cress to im-

to which the Secretary wisely and delicately alludes, when he recommends Con treas to impose all reasonable restrictions upon, and to throw every safeguard around, this beautiful and national system of finance.

The insurance companies will, no doubt, come to the rescue of the Government by investing rapidly in United States bonds, as well as the bankers; and in doing all in their power by a combination of the wealth, talent, and enterprise of New York City, to assist the able Secretary of the financial department of this Government, whose system, when in full operation, will mark the dawn of a new era is our country's history, and its anspicious results be beilion, which has been gathering in all its frightful blackness, is becoming rapidly and

UNDERWRITER.

### News Items.

Dick Gopeland, whilom a well-known Wash-ington fare dealer, has been brought up with a round turn, in Richmond, for "opening the game" there.

The military authorities of Richmond, Nor-folk, and Petersburg have issued ukases order-ing all makers of individual small notes at once or redeem them in Confederate currency, or its equivalent; and have also forbidden any huck-turing to provisions. The latter to stering in provisions. The latter has been done under the plea that the hucksters are robbing the people—charging \$2 per pair for chickens, for instance.

The following prisoners have recently arrived t Richmond, viz:

strength of a free people, each citizen of our common country would rejoice in the attainment of such a blessing, which would, in all time, redound to the safety and happiness of their posterity.

Such a system has been recommended by the clear head of the able financial Secretary of this nation, and illustrated in all its bearings and applications, by his practical experience and financial sagacity.

In its immediate application to the present

### Miscellaneous Items.

The Legislature of New York has passed a aw to prevent farm stock from running on the lighway in that State.

The emancipation question is now being pretty freely discussed on the stump in Mis-

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Rumors of Gen. Smith's Intemperance withou Foundation.

ien. McCiellan Compilments him for hi

ing says that the rumors against Gen. Smith, in service near Yorktown, appear to have no foundation in fact, and that not only is he on of the most temperate men in the army, but says he gallantly and skilfully gained great ad plendidly, with little loss on our side. Le ters from Gen. Smith state that his horse being spirited, the animal fell with him during th ection, which occurrence is the probable caus of the unjust rumors.

General Mitchell's Advance. PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

Namville, April 14.—Huntwilla, Alabama, has been captured, with two hundred prisoners and a large amount of stores. The brigade of General Turchin marched into the city on the night of Friday last, and the citizens awoke next morning to see the old fing, which had disappeared on the same day a year before, flying is its accustomed place. The day was the 12th of April, the day on which Sumer was attacked, and the day on which the fig had been torn down at Huntwille. They looked at it floating proudly from their or urt house, thought they still dreamed, rubbed their eyes, and turned about to find conviction of their coudition in the sight of the stolid figures on guard at the street corners. The citizens are said to have been taken by surprise. Correspondence of the Louisville Journal

guard at the street corners. The cluzens are said to have been taken by surprise.

The force, taking the town of Huotsville, was as follows: Gen. Turchio's brigade of in fantry, Col. Kennett's Fourth Ohio cavalry, and Capt. Simonson's battery of Ohio artillery. This is looked upon as one of the most mobile brigades in the army of the Ohio, and it certainly gave proofs of that quality on Friday last. It marched twenty-five miles over a dirtroad, in an awful state, in fourteen hours, and ospiured the city.

last. It marched twenty-five inless over a dir road, in an awful state, in fourteen hours, and captured the city.

Gen. Mitchell's dispatch to Gen. Dumont says the march was made in the fine of great difficulties, though I imagine but little danger. He said be succeeded in taking fifteen locometives and their trains, two sige guns, two handred prisoners, two mail bags and their contents, and the telegraph office.

Much valuable information has been learned and important stores have been taken. The railroad is cut in a a great number of places, and entirely ruined for many months to come Gen. Mitchell calls it the "great artery." The loss of the locomotives will be a serious one to the rebels, and the destruction of the railroad will marplot many of their plans.

Huntaville is one of the most important points on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and one of the meet beautiful cities of the rebel Confederacy. It is the residence of Jere Clemens. John C. Beckinridge had just been withdrawn from Huntaville when it was taken. He was sent to reinforce the

had just been withdrawn from Huntsville whe it was taken. He was sent to reinforce the army at Corinth after their defeat.

Gen. Maxey, who was at Chattanooga, walso taken to Corinth with 10,000 men. It Alabams levies were sent forward from Atlanto Chattanooga, and they now hold that place I do not imagine there is say intention to movagainst Chattanooga at all. I do not see the necessity of it, as it can easily be flanked.

#### Latest from Pittsburg Landing. The Army Unable to Move in Consequence

Carro, April 22 .- An arrival from Pittabu Landing furnishes the following intelligence from the seat of war in that section:

The weather has been excessively unfavor able for the movements of the army. During the last three days the rain has fallen incom-santly, and it is now an utter impossibility for sanity, and it is now an uter imposinity for the army to move, on account of the great depth of mud in the roads. The preparations are, however, going on steadily, so that when the roads improve, the army will be in readiners for battle. Beauregard was being constantly reinforced

army will be in readiners for battle.

Beauregard was being constantly reinforced. The citizens of Memphis and New Orleans are throwing up their occupations and flocking to his standard, believing that on the ensuing battle depends the fate of the Valley of the Mississippi.

It is thought, by those who ought to know, that a majority of the Southern people are ready to lay down their arms and return to the Union if defeated at Corinth, while the leaders are as desperate as ever.

Five of the rebel misoreants who fired on the steamer Minnehaha, on her recent trip up the river, have been captured, and will be sho. A quantity of amountion and a number of United States horses have been captured with them.

them.

The river at this point (Cairo) is at a stand

but experienced river men say that an overflow is inevitable. is inevitable.

At l'ittsburg Landing, the Tennessee river
was filteen feet on Sunday night, and the country opposite the landing was covered with
water to the depth of four feet. This rise has
not yet reached Cairo.

not yet reached Cairo.

The steamer Eastport, which was captur
from the rebels, is being transformed into
first class gauboat. She is nearly complet
and will be the largest boat of the flotilia, a
carry 10-inch Dabigren guns.

The War in Missourt.

The War in Missouri.

Hossron, Texas county, Missouri, April 19.—
We have been amused at the reports concerning the whereabouts of Price and Van Darn—
one day they are reported at Pittsburg, Ten nessee, and the next day at Pittman's Ferry, one Black river, whilst we know positively that they are at neither place. Last Monday Price and Van Dorn's commands were at Dea Arc, ninety miles below Jacksonport, on White river. So far from the rebels being at Pittman's Ferry, they have actually reached Pocahontas. The town is now descried, even the merchants having removed their goods. Jacksonport is also nearly descried, the rebels having been removed to Dea Arc, where the rebels seem to be concentrating a large force. Price is reported to have gone to Corinth.

Albert Pike, with twenty-five hundred indians and six hundred Texan Rangers, were left on the border to harrans Curtis an 2 engage the Kansas troops, if possible, while upon our south Coleman is in close proximity, and Edgar Asabury is also trying to raise a regiment it requestilla warfare on the border.

Col. Schnabel is in Yelville, Arkansas, with one hundred and fifty men. McBride has gone to beadquarters to raise an independent command to operate in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri. Col. McFarland, with his command, has gone to Dea Arc.

Another Bold Exploit of "the French Lady."

NEW YORK, April 23.—Thomas, the notorious "French Lady," attempted to escape from Fort Lafayette last night by swimming away, supported by air-tight tin cans. He was recaptured whilst in the act. Hallroad Aerident CINCINNATI, April 22.—The C. atral Ohio Ex-press train, bound west from Belleaire this moraing, ran off the track near Spencer's Sta-tion, Instantly killing S. Corbia, the conductor, and severely injuring several other persons.

Prinsula, April 22.—The first boat load of cotton and tobacco from the Tennessee River left Nashville last week, and arrived here lest evening. It will be sent east over the Peansylvania railroad to-day.

From Chear Moderat the Octavity—A letter from Chear Moderation and the desired that the observed the from Chear and From Poesthontas county came into the Union camp there with a first of the children. They had been in the mountains for more than evening. It will be sent east over the Peansylvania railroad to-day.

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BOHEMIAN.

from Londonderry, on rived.
Rumor says the relations existing Rumor, France, and Spain, relative

England, France, and Spane, remaining or cursalisated ory.

The Angeburg Gaselle seserts, on reliable information, that England has succeed in bring-formation, that England has succeed in bring Spain to her side, in the Mexican question, ing Spain to her side, in the bould. Spain take

From Copenhagen it is reported that Prus-da has proposed to Denmark the partition of Schleswig, as a solution of the present diffi-

Schleswig, as a solution of the present dis-culty.

Advices from Constantinople of the 10th state that the Pope had informed the Great Powers that he had sent orders to Omar Pasha to address an ultimatum to the Prince of Mon-tenegro, demanding the immediate release of the Turkish prisoner, and a formal engage-ment on the part of the Prince, to henceforth prevent any invasions of Turkish territory. The statement that the Turkish troops had entered Montenegro is incorrect. ctered Montenegro is incorrect.

Garibaldi had been received with much en-

From Memphis.

From Memphis.

Sr. Louis, April 22.—From a gentleman who left Memphis a few days after the battle of Pittsburg, we learn that the rebels, putting both days of the battle together, still claim a victory. Their claim rest on the supposition that more were killed, wounded and taken prisoners on the Union side than theirs. Our infortment ways Gen. Practice made a speech to that more were killed, wounded and taken prisoners on the Union side than theirs. Our informant says Gen. Prentiss made a speech to his troops in Memphia, in which he endeavored to molify their complaints in relation to their treatment, the food they receive, &c. He told them they woul i soon be exchanged, and raillied them generally to keep up good spirits. Prentiss was in excellent temptr. He owned to defeat on Sunday, but said the rebels were badly whipped on Monday. The prisoners were being sent to Richmond. Our informant was in Huntaville, Alabams, when Gen. Mitchell reached there with his division. The securing of that place was a complete surprise, and the occupation of the railroad between Decatur and Stevenson was regarded the hardest blow the robels had yet received. The rebels were preparing to make a desperate stand at Gorina, and fresh troops were constantly arriving at Memphis. When he left, business at Momphis was almost entirely stagnated, and the proping generally seem to believe that they are on the eve of events which will certainly decide the war.

Beauregard's Intercepted Dispatch for Reinforcements.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The Guzelle's Huntsville, Alabama, correspondent-says that Beau regard's dispatch to Gen. Cooper, calling for reinforcements (as already publi-hed) was found in the telegraph office, having possed over the wires before Mitchell's division reached Huntsville, and about one-third of the reinforcements called for had already passed down to Corinth. The remainder are collected at Chattanooga and other points on the Upper Tennessee river, being unable to move forward on account of Gen. Mitchell's obstruction of the road. Beauregard's dispatch was partially written in orpher, but was easily translated by Gen. Mitchell has been sent to Nashville.

The Hombardment of Fort Pillow. Telegraphic Correspondence of the Cincianuti Com-mercial. J Cano. April 19. - Off Fort Pillow, April 19

Cano. April 19.—Off Fort Pillow. April 19. The enemy's gunboats have laid behind Cruig Head Point for two or three nights past, fearing an attempt on our part to run the blockad. The firing upon both sides. Thursday, was very heavy. The mortars opened at noon, four being in operation. The enemy replied immediately and briskly from the land batteries, throwing shell clear over us, and nearly across the river to the Tennessee shore. Their firing was very accurate, and from very heavy guns. The St. Louis, Carondolet, and Cairo, stations as picket ships near the extremity of the Point, were obliged to move up the river several times to get out of range.

es supe near the extremity of the l'olat, were obliged to move up the river several times to get out of range.

A skiff attached to a mortar boat was hit by a shell and dashed to pieces. The shells flow thick and fast all about the gunbants, but none were hit. Thursday night the mortars commenced firing at eight o'clock, the enemy replying immediately, and the firing was kept up until midnight.

A reb-1 shell exploded directly above the stern awnings of the St. Louis, slightly injuring one man in the wrist. Another shell struck the troadside casemate of the Cairo, but did no damage. The firing ceased at midnight. Yesterday, but little was done except a few shots fired by the mortars in the morning. In the afternoon the mortars were shifted from the Arkansas to the Tennesses shore for greater protection. In their past locality they have been in great danger from bands of rebel scours irowling through the woods. These sours have already out the leve in two or three places, to embarrass the operations of the mortars.

Deserters are being rapidly taken, both from

tars.

Deserters are being rapidly taken, both from the rebel gusbouts and from their batteries. They say that nearly all the crews of the gun fear of the efficies less they desert that they frequently muster them every hour of the day. The batteries now mount about forty guns, very heavy. They have sixty more guns, which they are rapidly putting in position.

Within the past few days, Bragg has arrived and succeeds General Villipage, hitherto in command.

There are about 6,000 troops there. Both roops and gues are from Pensacola.
There are but four gunboats in the riverhe Merripaw, M.croy, Pontchatrain and Liv ngston, mounting a total of twenty-lou-

The Joey has gone to New Octoms with Ho! ins on board.

The General Polk is at Memphis repairing.
Captain Eagre is acting commodore in II is

us' absence. An independent company at Memphis has five oats below Fort Pillow, intended to grapple in to our fiset and take it down to Dixle. There are four rams at New Orleans, among

Active operations are not expected at pres-Commodore Foote suffers severely from he wound received at Donetson

Arrest of an Editor at St. Louis. Arrest of an Editor at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, April 22.—Rev. Dr. McAnally, editor of the St. Louis Christian Adoccute, has been arrested and placed in the military prison, and his paper has been suppre-weef for publishing treasonable matter. The arrest causes no surprise, as the course of McAnally's paper, for some time past, has been very obnoxious to the officers of the Government.

In one of the city churches in St. Louis, or In one of the city churches in St. Louis, on Sunday last, an eloquest divine, while earnerity supplicating at the Throne of Grace that peace might again spread her gentle wings over our beloved country, said: "Put o.ce hand on the North, O Lord, and the other on the South and say to the raging elements, peace, he still!" An elderly man from Indiana - a private in one of the regiments stationed there—interrupted the reversing gentleman at this point by saying, distinctly: "No, Lord—put both hands on the South and make her stay in the Union."

The whole number of slaves ever importe whole number emancipated was 500,000—show-ing that, instead of increasing, they had dimir-ished at the rate of two and a half imported for every one that remained. The whole num-her ever imported into the United States wa-less than 400,000, and these have now increased 4.000 000. - Boston Courier.

FROM CHEAT MOUNTAIN .-- A letter from Chea

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

IN SENATE.

WEDNIEDAY, April 23, 1862 The PRE-IDENT profess, submitted a report of the Secretary of the Interfor, relative to certain money paid to different persons on account of legal and other services in investigating land titles in California.

By Mr. WILKINSON: From citizens of Min By Mr. WILKINSON: From citizens of Min-nesota, several petitions for mail routes. By Mr. TRUMBULL: A memorial of W. C. lewett, of Colorado, praying for a defensive tand still policy at Yorktowo, and for an ad litional reserve army of 250,000 men to insure

fittonal reserve arpsy
final victory.

REPORTS OF CLAMSTRESS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, from the Committee
on Military Affairs, raported back a bill for
the relief of Robert W. Evans without amend

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back a resolution to print 300 copies of the Army Register for 1862; which was considered and adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred a resolution relative to the pay of the first Senators and Members of Congress from Minnesots, reported it back with an amendment. Considered, considered, and educated. it back with an amendment. amended, and adopted.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolu-

Mon:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military
Affairs and the Milita, be instructed to inquire
fany general of the army of the United States
sefors Yorktown, has exhibited himself drunk
in the face of the enemy, on duty, and if so,
f any measures have been taken for the trial
and punishment of such officer.

Mr. HALE said that while soldiers were marching to the enemy up to their arm pits in the mud, to be shot down like dogs, their communding general was so drunk as to fall off his horse. It behooved the Senate, which had been calpably realiss in auch matters, to vindicate itself. He related a case of a young lieutenant, whom the Senate at one time confirmed, who had been turned out from an evening party for drunkenness, and had solen from his host a bottle of liquer as he went. The Senater saw it himself; stated the facts to the senate as he witterseld them, and yet the young man was continued.

The resolution was adopted.

BILL INTROPCERD. HALE said that while soldiers were

The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill prescribing an additional oath to be taken by grand and petit in rore serving in the United States courte. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INDURENT OF ALTERIA DESCRIPTION OF STATE AND EMBRIA.

Mr. SUMNER upon the special order for the morning hour, the bill to authorize the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the republics of Hayit and Liberia respectively, spoke for forty-fire minutes in Illustration of the trade and productions, the general statistics, and commercial and political importance of those mew States. Laid over till to-morrow, at half-past twelve.

conviscation.

Mr. DAVIS, at the close of the morain hour, continued his speech of yesterday, upon the confiscation bill, directing his remarks that clause which provides for freeing the slave of rebels. The first hour was devoted mainly of rebels. The first hour was devoted mainly to the constitutional protection of slavery, as discussed by Lyander Spooner and Weodell Phillips. The arguments of Mr. Phillips he declared to be unanswerable, showing conclusively that the Constitution fully recognized and protected slavery. He denounced the no olitionism of Congress, reviewed the rights of slavery, give the statistics of an apportionment of all slaves of rebels distributed provide among the several free States, and finally referred to the pledges of the President and Congress not to interfere with slavery.

Mr. HERMAN offered awendments, restricting the range of confliction to certain classes of officials and military officers

Messrs SHERMAN, HALE, DOOLITTLE, and COLLAMER made some remarks upon the bill, and the Senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX. (6) Ohio.) by general consent, took up from the table Senate bill 248, for the relief of the owners, (filers and crew of the Danish barque. "Jurgen Lorentzen," which was then passed.

Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., from the Committee on Military Affirs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, to provide for sea coast and other defences of the United States, and for other purposes. Read twice and ordered to be printed. The further coasideration of the bill was postpoad

further consideration of the bill was postponed to Tuesday, 29 h last. or ruesday, 29 h inat.

COLORADO DESERT.

Mr. GRISFIELD, from the Committee on Public Lands, invoduced a bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the "Colorado Desert," for the purpose of introducing a sufficient supply of fresh water upon and over the same.

Read twie, ord-red to be printed, with report of the committee thereon, and recommitted.

Mr LAW, of Indians, submitted the following resolution, which was appropriately referred:

Resolved. That the Committee on Public Lands be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to every soliter who has servered three months or more in the volunteer or regular army of the United States during the pre-east war, a bounty of one hundred and sixty acros of land. soliones or 1812.
Mr. FRANK, of New York, by n animous con-ent, presented the resolutions of the Legis lature of the State of New York, in relation to advances that may be made to solidiers of that

State who serve I in its defence during the last wer with Great Britain. Laid on the table, and ard-red to be printed. The SPEAKER having announced as the regular order of business, joint resolution No. 107, to forfait the groperty and slaves of persor s who shall engage in, or aid and abet, arme

rebellion against the United States—the pend-ing question being on its passage— Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, moved to bill on the table and demanded the

year and mays on that motion.

The bill was tabled by a vote of 58 yeas to Joint resolution No. 106, to facilitate the

Joint resolution No. 106, to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion, and prevent its return, hereiofore reported from the Committee on the Judiciery, was then taken up.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, moved that the said bill and the subject of the compensation for rebel property be referred to a select committee of neven members, with instructions to report to this House at an early day.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the coaff-cation of the property of rebels, but objected to some of the provisions of this bill, It leaves it to the district courts of the United States to combom and expose to sale all prop-States to comb an and expose to sale all property of rebels, whether real or personal, captured or seared by them, and that the proceed logs of condemnation shall be in rem. Under decisions of the Supreme Court, the district court might sent slaves as properly. He did not wish to trust the United States courts to decide

oncerning property. No penalties can be too severe for the rebels No penalties can be too severe for the rebeir, D. they he sliate about confiscation? We have eve of a rax-# \$200,000,000 on the people of the North, and yet lot the South go scot free. The soldiers are periling their lives to suppress the reb-libba, and shall we not do our duty too? The secessionists steat the slares of the Union men of the Seath, and we should not hesitate to extincate their property. If they do not return to their allegance, we must punish them.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, said that we must distinguid he who has a been dragged into it. We must pursue molerate counsels, and pursue

must pursue moderate counsels, and pursue them firmly. This bill would turn on the luna-ties of the South, as well as the women and

He desired to call the House to a halt and discuss the matter fully, and wanted to make outlaws of the civil and military officers of the

South who are leading on this rebellion. He favored some of the provisions of Sherman's bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Obio, favors the Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, layors the confic-cation of the property of all who are engaged in the rebeilion against our Government; and considers it ridiculous that because a man had a family dependent upon him for their support, that he should excape punishment. If they suffer, it is the fault of the men who are trying to overthrow this Government.

Jeff. Davis may have an aged mother or helpless children dependent upon him, white he is supporting them by his sudeavors to de-stroy this Government. We have the right to take every dollar away from them.

Mr. LEHMAN (of Pa.) did not favor a gen-eral sot of confiscation. It may become news

eral act of confication. It may become necessary to enact confication. It may become necessary to enact confication. Iaws, but regarded legislation thereon inexpedient until the refedilion was put down; that until the appreniacy of the Constitution and laws was vindicated, no legislation was necessary beyond the punishment of those engaged in the rebellion by existing laws.

Mr. HICKMAN said that the President was Mr. HICKMAN said that the President was sworn to put down this rebellion—it is his bounden duty to do it. It is a matter of ne-cessity for us to deprive the rebels of the property used in their attempts to destroy this Government. The President has the right to use the necessary means to suppress the relat-tion.

Mr. CRIPTENDEN, of Kentucky, said we must preserve the Constitution and put down the rebellion. The Constitution is our etrength; confiscation will be a losing policy; it will be against the interests of the country, and will cause the spilling of more blood, it will make this wor a war of extermination. The object is not partiale.

Is it policy for us to make them pay the expenses of the war? Will we not lose more in

penses of the war? Will we not loss more to blood and trassure by doing this? It would take a long time to accomplish the work of onusca.4en
Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, obtained the floor;
when, on motion of Mr. F. P. Blair, the House
adjourned.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—The names of William Cannon, of Sussex county, and Henry Du Pont, John C. Clark, George Z. Tybout, Capt. Georges Maxwell, and Samuel Biddle, of New Cartle ounty, have been mentioned in coenection dth toe nomination for Governor by the Union with the nomination for Governor by the Union party. The names of Hon George P. Fisher, Nathaniel P. Smithers, John E. Latimer, Eph-rsim Beasten, and Jacob V. Maore have been sentioned in connection with the nom

There have been 37 rebellions to England between A. D. 1069 and the present century.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1862. Special Order No. 76.

Special Order No. 76.

Anonymous communications will not be recognized at these beauquarters. Complaints of citizens of depredations committed by soldiers must be accompanied with proper signatures, stating residence of comple

C. E. ROBINSON, Adjutant. OFFICIAL No Passenger Train to Manasas.

Provest Marshal.

Office of Military Director
and Superintendent Bullwork U. S.
Washington, April 13, 1502
No pursunger train will be run from Washington

ap 18 M. D. & Sage. K. K. C.

OFFICIAL. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.

The Secretary of State will be realler receive of Congress on business of Saturdays, ing with Saturday, the first of next

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January et. 1894.

Ordered, That the War Department with he closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations to the field.

Saturdays will be devoted to the fueltiess of Senators and Representations.

enators and Representatives.

Mondays to the business of the public,

Kowin M. Stanton. ja22 -tf Secretary of War. DROPOSALS FOR HORSES

DEFOT QUARTERNANCE & ULLI Corner of Bindienth and G storts, Washin SEALED PROPOSALS will be relyed at the office until Saturday, the 10th day o. May at 20 colook m., for furn sking the Government with (2,00) two thousand Heres, of the following descriptions, viz.

CAVALRY. For Cavalus:—(1,600) One thousand houses, from 13) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, between the nin eight years of age; on dark colors; well breken to the saddle; compacity built, and free from all thousands.

ARTILLERY. For Antitury.—(1,000) One thougard hories, from (1673) fitteen and one-half to (10) stytice must high, between the and cight years of see; of dark polions, free from all defects; compactly built; well backes to hereast, and to weigh not less than 1,100

PROPOSALS. Proposals must specify clearly whether the bid is for Cavalry or Artillery horses, and in me one must both be bid for on the same paper.

If hay bidder wishes to propose for both classes he must forward two distinct proposals—one for each class complete to both, and baving no reference to any other proposal by the same party.

It a bid is in the name of a firm, the ungree of all the partners must appear, or it will not be considered.

he partners must septem, so that the property of the partners must be addressed to Col. D. H. Bucker, Proposals must be plainly marked, "Proposals for fluores."

GUARANTEE.

GUARANTEE. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awar and to him, must be guarantied by two response you persons, whose signatures must be appead to the guaranties. But the copositivity of the guaranters must be shown by the undeal certificate or the clera of the nearest district actions?

attorney.

Bidders must be present is person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

are on nea, or their proposite will not be considered.

B. mds, in the sum of ten thou and dollars, signed
by the contractor and both of his guaranters will
be required of the successful bilder upon signing the
contract.

As the bond must see anyony the contract, it will
be accessary for bilders o have their bondsman with
them, or to have bon a signed in substitution and
ready to be pic used when the contract is signed.
Blanks for bonds can be procured upon signification
being mode at this office, either personally by letter,
or by telegraph.

Front Chimanake.

We \_\_\_\_, of the county of \_\_\_\_ and state of \_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_, do for the county of \_\_\_\_ and sale to trail a contact in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition and accordance therewish.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarance must be appended the spherical certificate above mentioned)

INSPECTION DELIVERY, &c.

certificate above inectioned:

INSPECTION DELLVERTY, &c.

All borses contracted for und r this interritement will be subjected to a rigid impection and those get contorming to the specification will be rejected. No Marce will be received.

The horse must all be delivered in this city on or before Stare day, the list day of May and mexicinom of time will be granted on any presext.

Payment to be wait upon the completion of each contract, or so soon thereafter, we she the Depot Quartermare shale be in facid.

Any informality in the bid, or tion conformance with the terms of this at vertis ment, will searce the rejection of the proposal.

These horses will be awarded in lois of so more than (200) two hardred each, unless the Depot Quartermaster has been deem if to the toterest of the Gowen ment to accept a larger number.

The Drug Quartermance reserves to hanself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem to high.

Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

D. H. RUCKER, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster